

## Sophocles Antigone Prologue-Ode II (pages 681-695)

10. What literary device is illustrated by Creon's remark in Scene I, lines 125-126, which the sentry repeats in line 144?
  - a. verbal irony
  - b. dramatic irony
  - c. allusion
  - d. epithet
11. What do the details of the play imply is Sophocles' attitude toward women?
  - a. A woman's place is in the home.
  - b. Women are the chief source of tragedy in the world.
  - c. Women can be as courageous and as strong as men.
  - d. The gods favor women over men.
12. Which statement best describes Creon's ruling on Ismene's punishment, which he makes in Scene II?
  - a. It is completely unjustified, since there is no legal basis for punishing Ismene.
  - b. It is hasty and harsh, because Ismene's only crime was her failure to report Antigone's plans, and Creon rules on the crime before proving it.
  - c. It is harsh but fair, since Ismene has been proven guilty of keeping her sister's plans a secret.
  - d. It is completely justified, since Ismene is a deceitful traitor who hopes to undermine her uncle's rule and bring anarchy to Thebes.
13. Which of these motives for his decisions does Creon reveal in Scene II, lines 77-92?
  - a. his need to display strength
  - b. his desire to punish a close relation
  - c. his desire to defy the gods
  - d. his love of anarchy
14. Haimon is Creon's
  - a. son and Antigone's fiancé
  - b. nephew and Antigone's fiancé
  - c. son and Ismene's fiancé
  - d. heir and Antigone and Ismene's brother
15. In Ode II, lines 1-10, the chorus suggests that the downfall of the play's protagonists may be caused by
  - a. excessive pride
  - b. too much power
  - c. their failure to be merciful
  - d. their ancestors' sins

### ANSWERS

10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

## Sophocles Antigone Scene III-Exodos (pages 695-712)

11. How does Creon change at the end of Scene V?
  - a. He challenges the gods instead of showing respect for them.
  - b. He recognizes that he may have offended the gods.
  - c. He realizes that women are the equal of men.
  - d. He realizes that he cannot escape his fate.
12. The messenger blames the woes of Creon on
  - a. Creon's pride
  - b. Antigone's stubbornness
  - c. the forces of anarchy
  - d. fate
13. The first "darkness" to which Creon refers in Exodos, line 88, is
  - a. Teiresias' blindness
  - b. the death of Antigone
  - c. Antigone's blindness to society's laws
  - d. Creon's own blindness to the truth
14. The "final darkness" to which Creon refers in Exodos, line 88, is
  - a. the death of Haimon
  - b. the death of Antigone
  - c. the death of Eurydice
  - d. Creon's own blindness to the truth
15. The chorus leader ultimately blames Creon's downfall on
  - a. Creon's disrespect for the wishes of the gods
  - b. Antigone's disrespect for the laws of Thebes
  - c. Haimon's youthful tendency to excessive emotions
  - d. Creon's disregard for family ties

### ANSWERS

11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

**Directions:** Select the letter of the word that is *most nearly the same* as the word in capitals, as the word is used in *Antigone*.

1. SENTENTIALLY
  - a. tritely
  - b. boisterously
  - c. angrily
  - d. calmly
2. IMPLACABLE
  - a. flexible
  - b. chalky
  - c. pitiless
  - d. merciful
3. AUSPICIOUS
  - a. distrusting
  - b. untrustworthy
  - c. promising
  - d. threatening
4. IMPASSIVELY
  - a. obstructively
  - b. cruelly
  - c. stubbornly
  - d. unemotionally
5. TRANSGRESS
  - a. traverse
  - b. violate
  - c. communicate
  - d. impede

### VOCABULARY ANSWERS

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_